

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.....TUESDAY, JAN. 4, 1848.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 3.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. ROBINSON, of the Presbyterian Church.

Messrs. EVANS and DRAFFIN appeared and took their seats.

The oath of office was administered to E. D. HOBBS, the Senator from Jefferson, who took his seat.

Journal of Saturday read.

Petitions.

Mr. HEADY presented the petition of Elizabeth Ann Deacon, praying a divorce; referred to the Committee on Religion.

Mr. HAMBLETON presented the petition of the heirs of Thos. Helm; referred to a select committee.

Mr. JAMES presented the petition of L. D. Berry, praying to import certain slaves into this State; referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Treasurer's Annual Report was received and 150 copies ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. HOBBS offered a resolution allowing a seat to the Reporter of the Commonwealth on the floor of the Senate. Carried.

Leave was granted to introduce the following bills:

To Mr. MCNARY—a bill to change the name of Wm. G. Musgrave to that of Wm. G. Logan.

To Mr. BOYD—a bill to change the proceedings in Chancery.

Also—a bill to amend the attachment laws of this State.

Also—a bill to exempt certain property in the town of Lexington from a certain tax.

To Mr. HAMBLETON—a bill to amend the law concerning guardians.

To Mr. HOBBS—a bill to amend an act approved March 1st 1847, chartering a company to construct a railroad from Frankfort to Louisville.

To Mr. EVANS—a bill for the benefit of John Carter of Allen county.

To Mr. MARSHALL—a bill for the benefit of Samuel Hogan of Green county.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Journal was read by the clerk.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Hardy, Grainer, Johnston, Wilkins, Haggard, Boyd, McKeynolds, S. Young, Wright, Williams, Borazh, Boulware, Bourland and others, the reading of which were dispensed with, and they were referred to appropriate committees.

The SPEAKER announced that he had just received a communication from the Secretary of State, and would now lay it before the House.

Select Committees.

Mr. TOWLES reported a bill for the benefit of the Judge of the second judicial district, allowing him the further time of two years to move into his district. After the first reading of the bill, and the motion to dispense with the second and third readings being carried,

Mr. TOWLES made a statement of the reason why further time was asked, which to him, as well as to the members of the Bar of the district, as he was informed, were satisfactory.

Mr. HUGHES also thought the reasons satisfactory, he believed it to be the unanimous desire of the members of the Bar of the district, and he was positive with regard to Crittenden county.

Mr. SOERY understood the case differently; he thought the time which had already been allowed was quite enough; there had been time for him to move had he desired to, and if he did not there were gentlemen in the district, who were competent to fill the office. He could not agree with the gentleman in regard to the unanimous consent of the members of the Bar, he thought not. He concluded by moving to commit the bill to the committee on the Judiciary, which was done.

Mr. HUGHES reported by bill, an act to re-take the sense of the people as to the propriety of calling a Convention—Read.

He clearly and conclusively stated the superiority of this bill, over the one passed last session, particularly in regard to the manner of returning the votes.

After dispensing with the second reading of the bill,

Mr. HARDY moved to commit to the committee of Ways and Means—Carried.

Mr. COMBS reported a bill for the benefit of the Officers and Soldiers in Mexico; read. The question bring on the second reading of the bill, the reporter of the bill (Mr. Combs) said, he hoped the rules of the House and readings of the bill would be dispensed with, and this bill immediately passed. That the Commissioner at Washington, Mr. J. L. Edwards, seemed to consider every Soldier as a criminal, and that he was the prosecuting Attorney, and he therefore construed the acts of Congress to suit himself, with little regard to reason or justice, and throws every technical difficulty in the way of the Soldiers; he straddles the Treasurer's box and holds the claimants at defiance—thus putting them to much unnecessary trouble and expense. This bill was similar to the law now in force, in reference to Revolutionary Soldiers and Soldiers of the Late War, and ought to be passed.

Mr. WINTERSMITH moved to commit to the Judiciary committee—Lost.

The question being on the final passage of the bill it was carried.

Mr. HUGHES moved that the committee of Ways and Means report on the bill to re-take the sense of the people, as to the propriety of calling a Convention, on Wednesday next; carried.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the report of the Board of Visitors of the Kentucky Prison.

Also, the report of the 2d Auditor.

Mr. HUGHES offered a resolution requiring the Secretary of State to present to this House a list of the voters entitled to vote for Representatives. His object was to comply with the 7th section of the old law.

Mr. HANSON moved to amend, so as to read "aggregate number of votes, &c." carried, together with the resolution.

Mr. HARDY had leave to introduce a bill to regulate the duties of Jailors and of others; referred.

Mr. A. YOUNG had leave to introduce a bill to repeal the law taxing spectacles, &c.; referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. J. N. STEVENS had leave to introduce a bill to amend the road law in the county of Boone; referred.

Mr. HANSON offered the following:

Resolved, That the Speaker request the Ministers of the Gospel of this place to alternate with each other in opening this House by prayer to Almighty God; adopted.

Leave was granted to bring in the following bills:

To Mr. GARNETT—a bill to amend the charter

of the Danville and Perryville Turnpike Company; referred.

To Mr. WILLIAMS—a bill to provide for removing obstructions in the Licking river; referred.

To Mr. CHILTON—a bill to change the time of holding the Christian Circuit Court; referred.

Mr. BUSH offered the following:

Resolved, That all petitions for divorces be referred to the committee on Religion, and that they be instructed to report against all cases in which relief may be had in the courts of this State.

Mr. JOHNSTON was opposed to the resolution on the ground that experience had fully shown that such a resolution had a tendency to protract rather than shorten the session.

The resolution was discussed at length by Messrs. Brown, Haggard, Hughes, Moore and Towles.

Mr. GAINES moved to lay it on the table—Lost.

Mr. BULLOCK offered an amendment, by adding that in each case where it has been before a Court of Justice the committee shall report against the petition—Lost.

The original resolution was then adopted.

The SPEAKER announced that he had received the report of the 1st Auditor which he then laid before the House. The usual number were ordered to be printed.

Mr. BUSH offered the following:

That Mr. Gray, Sergeant-at-Arms be allowed to employ his Son to assist him in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. HUGHES moved to amend by adding, that he be allowed one dollar per day—which, together with the resolution was adopted.

Leave was granted to Mr. COLEMAN to bring in a bill to change the names of Francis Trimble, Jedima Hawkins, and W. Y. Deming.

Also—a bill for the benefit of the heirs of John Swoony, deceased, of Crittenden county.

To Mr. WALL—a bill for the benefit of Edward T. White, Deputy Sheriff of Daviess co.; referred.

Also—a resolution for the appointment of a committee to visit the Lunatic Asylum; lays over one day.

Mr. COMBS offered the following:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the erection of a monument to the memory of the gallant Heroes who fell on the field of Buena Vista, and whose remains are interred in the State's portion of the cemetery at the seat of Government, be referred to a joint committee of both Houses, to consist of eight members of the House of Representatives, and four members of the Senate, who may report by bill or otherwise.

To Mr. PRICE—a bill to amend an act entitled, an act for the benefit of mechanics of the city of Lexington; referred.

To Mr. PIERCE—a bill to incorporate the Flemingsburg and Poplar Plains turnpike company; referred.

To Mr. THOMAS—a bill for the benefit of F. A. Kenmon and wife; referred.

To Mr. SMITH—a bill to change the name of John M. Hall, to John M. Palmer, and to legitimize and capacitate him to inherit. The bill had three readings and passed.

To Mr. IRELAND—a bill for the benefit of M. Draper, former Sheriff of Grant county.

Also—a bill for the benefit of John Thornhill; referred.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Mary Jane Ellis; referred.

To Mr. EAKER—a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Graves county; referred.

Also—a bill to enlarge the powers of the Board of Internal Improvement of Graves county; referred.

To Mr. WINTERSMITH—a bill to prohibit all officers of courts, including Attorneys, from becoming security, &c.; referred.

Also—a bill to allow the action of replevin to defendants, to replevy property distrained, &c.; referred.

Also—the following: Resolved, That when this House adjourns on the 10th day of February, it will adjourn sine die.

To Mr. TOWLES—A bill to amend an act to regulate the settlement of estates; referred.

Also—A bill to amend the law to take depositions.

Also—A bill to increase the jurisdiction of Police Judges of the county of Henderson; referred.

To Mr. BOWEN—A bill to expedite proceedings and suits in Chancery; referred.

Also—A bill to repeal the law prohibiting fishing in the Kentucky river with seines and dip nets; referred.

To Mr. WRIGHT—A bill to modify the act of 1833 prohibiting the importation of slaves; referred.

To Mr. MILLER—a bill to incorporate the Louisville and Shepherdville Turnpike Company—referred.

To Mr. BILDERBACK—a bill for an appropriation to remove obstructions in the Kimminickie, in Lewis county—referred.

To Mr. BOYD—a bill for the benefit of Nancy J. Yates—referred.

To Mr. BOURLAND—a bill for the benefit of Keyburg, in Logan county—referred.

Also—a bill for the benefit of the Sheriff of Logan county—referred.

To Mr. MOORE—a bill to regulate proceedings in Chancery and Circuit Courts in this Commonwealth—referred.

Also—a bill to amend the Penal Laws of this Commonwealth—referred.

To Mr. SPEED—a bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Shelbyville Turnpike Company; referred.

To Mr. COLLINS—a bill to remove the seat of Justice from the town of Washington to the city of Maysville—referred.

Also—a bill to amend the charter of the Dover and Minerva turnpike Company; referred.

To Mr. HARRIS—A bill for the benefit of Dr. John D. Bowman; referred.

Mr. BARLOW offered the following: Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the law allowing compensation for slaves executed, and that they report by bill or otherwise; adopted.

To Mr. HAMBLETON—a bill for the benefit of Mt. Sterling and Maysville turnpike Company; referred.

To Mr. S. YOUNG—a bill to remove obstructions in Rolling and Beech Forks.

To Mr. MITCHELL—A bill for the benefit of W. D. Mitchell Clerk of the Oldham Circuit and County Courts; referred.

To Mr. BELL—a bill to legalize the proceedings of the Ohio County Courts, &c.; referred.

To Mr. QUARLES—a bill to legalize the County Court of Pulaski county, held the 3d Monday of November, 1847, and to authorize them to hold extra terms in April and October; referred.

To Mr. JUDD—a bill to authorize the County Court of Russell county, to sell a part of the lot in which the house is situated; referred.

To Mr. HATFIELD—a bill for the benefit of E. B. Gibson, of Simpson county; referred.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Wm. A. Butt, of the same county; referred.

To Mr. FLOYD—a bill to amend the road law in Trimble county; referred.

To Mr. HUGHES—a bill to apportion the rate of representation of this Commonwealth; referred.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Geo. W. Riddle, and Wm. Harman; referred.

Also—a bill for the benefit of Dixon Ann Thompson, infant heir at law, of Dixon Thomason, deceased.

Also—a bill to change the time of holding the April term of the Union County Courts—referred.

To Mr. WILKINS—a bill to amend the proceedings in Criminal cases—referred.

To Mr. WHITE—a bill to change the time of holding the Spring term of Whitley County Courts; referred.

To Mr. CULTON—a bill to regulate the manner of docketing causes in the Court of Appeals.

The House adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TOBACCO CONVENTION AT BOWLINGGREEN.

At a Convention of the delegates from the boards of trade of the several counties in the Green River portion of the State of Kentucky, assembled in the town of Bowlinggreen, on Monday, the 6th of December, 1847, Gen. Thomas Strange of Warren, was appointed President. Col. Lemuel Williams of Cumberland and John Matthews, Esq., of Barren, were appointed Vice Presidents; Tandy H. Trice, Esq., of Christian and J. A. Cooke, Esq., of Edmonson were appointed Secretaries.

Whereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of Louisiana in March, 1816, by the passage of a law establishing a State warehouse &c., in New Orleans has no doubt unintentionally entailed on the tobacco growing countries of the State, respectively, remonstrance against those grievances which result from the late Law, for the warehousing, inspecting and selling tobacco in New Orleans.

Believing that the Legislature of Louisiana has been influenced in the passage of said law, by no other than motives to advance the general interest of the tobacco trade, in the New Orleans market and to increase the general confidence therein, both at home and abroad, yet, at the same time believing that experience has already established the fact, that said law is injurious and unwise, operating at any rate to the prejudice of the planter, as well as inimical to the foreigner, this convention do not hesitate to express the belief most respectfully, that it should be repealed.

1st. Because there is great loss of time and labor in inspecting and cooping of tobacco—a loss most injurious to the interest of the planter, owing to the peculiar character and climate of the New Orleans market.

2d. Because the loss and wastage in the article of loose tobacco, is greater than under the old law.

3d. Because the facilities of damage and imposition upon the planter under the new law, are greater than the old—resulting from the delays of inspection and consequent falling to pieces of the hhd., or cnsks—the changing of heads—confusion of marks Nos. and certificates, and perhaps still more from the range and indefinite classification of the quality of the tobacco.

4th. Because the order, and condition of the tobacco under the present system passes into the hands of the purchaser, worse than before, resulting from its mutilated state, and thereby seriously affecting the character and reputation of the trade. Therefore

FRANKFORT.

TUESDAY.....JANUARY 4, 1848.

Single copies of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH
neatly enveloped, can be had at the Counting Room
of this office for two cents per copy. Single copies
of the WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, containing full re-
ports of the Legislative proceeding, can be had for
four cents per copy.

There was burned on the 30th Dec., 1847, at the
office of the 1st Auditor, in the presence of the
Governor, 1st Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of
State,
280 State bonds, paid off, amounting to \$50,700 00
21,406 coupons, paid off, amounting to \$70,402 03

Making a total of.....\$754,782 03

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LOSS OF THE A.
N. JOHNSON.—We learn from the Maysville Herald,
of the 31st ult., that since the sufferers were brought
to Maysville, four of them, viz: P. Long and A.
Richardson, of Wheeling, Va.; Dr. A. C. Gillispie,
of New Orleans, and R. McGavan, of Zanesville,
O., have died, and there are several others whom it
is believed, cannot long survive.

The city of Maysville, by this sad disaster, has
been transformed into a hospital—the citizens and
the Benevolent Associations, vying with each other
in their efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the
wounded.

A mass meeting of the citizens was held for the
purpose of devising means for the further relief of
the sufferers, at which, resolutions requesting the
city Council to make such appropriations as may be
necessary, and to appoint ward committees to select
persons to nurse and watch over the wounded and
disabled strangers, were unanimously adopted.

Different opinions are entertained as to the cause
of the explosion. We presume it will turn out, as
in other cases of the kind, that *nobody was to blame!*

The Hon. J. P. GAINES left Cincinnati on Wednesday last, for Washington City. He stopped a few minutes at the city of Maysville, and was visited by a large number of the citizens of that place. Maj. Gaines' position in Congress, will be one of the most enviable, and at the same time, responsible in the House of Representatives. His well known integrity, his strong practical sense, and his position in regard to the Mexican War, cannot fail to secure for him a prominent place among his peers.

DEATH OF SENATOR FAIRFIELD.—This gentleman died at his lodgings, at Washington City, on the evening of the 24th ult. On the morning of that day, he was in his usual health. At noon he submitted to a surgical operation, to which, with undoubting confidence, he had looked for relief from an infirmity under which he labored. At twenty minutes before 8 o'clock, in the evening, he was dead! Senator FAIRFIELD has filled many high public stations; he was distinguished for his plain and unassuming manners, and his sound practical sense. Kind, gentle and peaceful by nature, though he was resolute and unyielding in his adherence to his party, he won the esteem and confidence of his opponents.

CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENCY.—The Editor of the New York Herald, in his paper of the 25th ult., speaking of the preferences of the members of Congress on the subject of the Presidency, gives the following as the aggregate distribution of both Houses: Clay 90; Taylor 60; Polk 21; Van Buren 41; Cass 22; Buchanan 20; Abolition 5; Scott 19; Dallas 3; J. Q. Adams, for nobody, 1.

The battle between the Buchanan and Dallas wings of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, is waxing terribly hot. The Philadelphia Ledger, a Dallas organ, publishes in glaring capitals, an extract from Buchanan's celebrated "Oration, delivered in the Court House, in Lancaster, July 4, 1815," by way of showing the position occupied by the modern Democratic Secretary of State during the days of pure democracy. That "Oration," has been a thousand times denounced by democratic papers as a base forgery, but now that this family quarrel has commenced, it is brought out in bold relief. Ah! but these are pleasant times.

WING MEETING IN FLEMING.—The Whigs of Fleming county, assembled at the Court House in Flemingsburg, on the 27th ult., and adopted a preamble and resolutions approving Mr. CLAY's Lexington resolutions, and declaring their preference for a National and State Convention, for the selection of suitable candidates for President and Vice President and Governor and Lieut. Governor. The 4th resolution, approves of the 22nd of February as the time, and Frankfort as the place, for holding the Gubernatorial Convention, the delegates to which, the meeting appointed and left "free to act in convention as their best judgment, controlled by the circumstances of the case shall dictate."

From a resolution introduced into the House of Representatives of Congress, we perceive that there are now nine thousand applications for bounty land and treasury scrip, under the act of February 11, 1847, on file in the Pension Office, not yet examined, and the number is daily increasing.

Maj. Gen. QUITMAN and Brig. Gen. SHIELDS are now in Washington City.

CHAPMAN, the newly elected Governor of Alabama, was inaugurated on the 13th. The Senate, composed of a very large majority of his political friends, refused to print his inaugural, because of its inappropriateness.

Fayette County Kentucky seems to be the mother of Statesmen. A correspondent writing from Washington, states that in the House, there are six members natives of Fayette, who left their homes within five years, to seek their fortunes. In the Senate, there are several gentlemen who, if not natives of Fayette, resided there from youth to manhood.

GEORGE P. JOUETT, Esq., was, on Saturday last, elected Mayor of the city of Lexington by a very large majority over his competitor, JOHN HENRY, Esq.

COLONEL HUMPHREY MARSHALL.—A citizen of the 6th Congressional District, addressed a letter to Colonel Marshall, in which he states that the "mountain boys" are desirous to honor him, (Col. M.) with the first office in the State. Colonel M. in reply says:

"Flattered by the kind feeling for me upon the part of the Whigs of your section, I should be induced to yield to their wishes, but that the demands of my family and the situation of my private affairs absolutely preclude the gratification of political aspirations and chain me down to professional labor.

If the Whigs of Kentucky should desire me upon their ticket I would prefer the second place, because when the election is over it would not require a separation from my professional pursuits, and might aid me in these rather than embarrass me. I am utterly indifferent to office honors, and only care to maintain the supremacy of the conservatism of the country. To this end I will either aid with my own name, if friends shall deem me a fit candidate for Lieutenant Governor, or aid in elevating any other gentleman whom they shall select."

The correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, writing from Washington, under date of December 21, says:

The letters which I have lately seen from General Taylor's friends at New Orleans, confirm all that I have heretofore stated, as to the fact that Gen. Taylor having consented to have his name used as a candidate for the Presidency, considers himself as pledged to the people to be a candidate, no matter who else may be a candidate, and whether he obtain one electoral vote or all the electoral votes.

I may state also that on the best authority, that there is good reason for believing that Mr. Clay will withdraw his name as a candidate for the Presidency before the first day of March next.

REMARKS OF MR. SMITH, of Garrard, on the nomination of Mr. BRANCH, a disabled Buena Vista soldier, for the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives.

It may, perhaps, be contrary to parliamentary practice or usage, for a member of a dignified public body, to present the claims of an individual whom he nominates for office; but having been associated with Mr. Branch in the military service of the country, and been a personal witness of his gallantry and good conduct upon the battle-field, I feel that it is duty which I owe to his distinguished bravery, and a sympathy for his condition, to correctly and fairly represent his claims to the office for which he has been put in nomination, and I therefore ask the indulgence of the House for that purpose.

In addition to a personal acquaintance, I have made a general inquiry into the life, character, and qualifications, of Mr. B., and have no hesitation in declaring to this House, that he is a young man of deserved merit, fine morals, and is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the office which is now at our disposal. Many of you are aware of the circumstances under which he is presented as candidate for this office—you are familiar with the object which he has in view, and which he is so desirous to accomplish, and were all equally apprised, it would be unnecessary to mention them, for there would be a perfect harmony on our part in conferring this office; but there are, perhaps, many on this floor who are unacquainted with those circumstances, and I therefore ask permission to mention them.

According to my information, which is derived from the highest authority, when our country was involved in war with Mexico, and an appeal was made by proclamation to the patriotism and the chivalry of Kentuckians, to step forward in defence of the national honor, Mr. B., then a youth of eighteen, was one of those brave boys who willingly obeyed the call of his country, and subsequently offered his bosom to the shafts of battle! There is no humbuggy about this; I bear personal testimony to the fact, that he is one of the noble delegates, who in part represented old Kentucky, in the great and memorable *Buena Vista* convention. He there paid a faithful adherence to the instructions of his country, and contributed his bravery, his skill and blood, to maintain that gallant chivalry, for which Kentuckians have ever been celebrated. He fought, bled, and came as near dying for his country, as any man who ever survived the dangers of the field. In that engagement, the result of which shed lustre upon the American arms, he was unfortunate and received a wound in the arm which caused its loss. He is disabled from pursuing any trade or avocation which requires the use of both hands. He is poor, but notwithstanding his misfortunes, he does not wish to remain a useless member of society, and die in ignorance. He wants means to accomplish an education, and asks us to confer upon him the office of Door-keeper, that the emoluments thereof may assist him in his undertaking. He can never be repaid for the sufferings which he endured, and the loss which he sustained, but now that we have it in our power, let us perform an act of justice and generosity to him whose life, bravery, conduct, and present condition, recommend him to our favorable consideration.

From the Observer and Reporter.

TO THE COMMISSIONERS AND TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN KENTUCKY.—The Trustees of the Schools, ought to have reported to the Commissioners of the counties, on or before the 10th day of November last. The Commissioners of counties ought to have reported to the undersigned on or before the 1st of December. If the reports do not reach my hands, or are not made at all, I am not authorized to cause any thing to be paid to the counties failing to report: nor does the law permit any thing to be paid, for former years, under any circumstances whatever.

On the 1st of February, the Second Auditor of the Treasury, Thomas S. Page, Esq., will draw his warrant on the Treasury, upon the order of the Board of Education, for such sum as will pay the amount due to the several School Districts, which may have reported according to law. The County Commissioners can obtain the money coming to their counties, respectively, by sending their order to Frankfort, any time after the said 1st day of February next, through the office of the said Second Auditor, from the State Treasury; and the presence in Frankfort, of persons from every county in the State, at the time indicated, will afford suitable opportunities to complete this business. The County Commissioners will understand, that the undersigned does not draw their money from the Treasury at all; but merely draws an order on the Second Auditor, upon which the money is to be paid, through the warrant of that officer on the Treasury, to the respective County Commissioners.

A little attention to these matters, at the proper time, and in the proper way, will save future trouble and disappointment.

RO. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Superintendent of Pub. Instruction.

Kentucky papers please copy.

An address delivered before the "Frankfort Atheneum," by Col. C. S. Todd, late Minister to Russia.

[Published by request of the Atheneum.]

"RUSSIA AND THE RUSSIANS."

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I appear before you this evening, at the request of the Executive committee of the Atheneum, to submit to you some of the observations on the character and destiny of Russia, suggested by a residence of nearly five years in that distant Empire. I cannot hope to impart interest to a dry detail of facts, I shall not attempt to embellish the subject by the fascinations of fancy or of rhetoric. My career in life, from youth to age, has not fitted me even for the pretension of a lecturer. I come before you with all the disadvantages attending this subject which might be expected from having devoted my youth to the duties of a soldier—the camp, where arms not letters constituted my studies; from having been employed on a perilous and distant service, as a pilot agent on the eventful theatre of the South American struggle for independence; and from having more recently lived in the retirement of a cultivator of the soil. If I should be so fortunate, then, as to engage your attention, you will be indebted solely to the character of the subject and not to any pretensions of the Speaker.

The Empire of Russia in her vast extent and resources, in her history and distinctive character, is new to us, as she is indeed, to many of the nations of the Old World. Reaching from the Frozen Ocean to the Black Sea, and from the Baltic and Gulf of Bothnia to the Ural Mountains, separating Europe from Asia, and thence through Siberia to the Indian Ocean, she exceeds in territory all the nations of Europe. Throughout her vast extent, with the exception of the Ural Mountains, she presents one continuous plain, embracing every variety of climate and production, with a soil so rich and diversified that hemp and many of the tropical fruits, and nearly every species of grain, except Indian corn, may be found among her exports.

In considering this subject, I may be led to speak very briefly of her history, religion, sciences, fine arts, literature, commerce, agriculture, manufactures, revenue, debt, exports, navy, army, climate, nobility, merchants and peasants, resources, government, Police and Emperor. The most cursory examination of these various aspects of the subject would alone fill a volume—it is my present purpose to give them only a passing glance.

Of her history—prior to the time of Peter the Great who assumed the title of Autocrat and Emperor with absolute power, the Ancient Dynasty reigned at Moscow, under the title of Grand Duke or Czar, with Princes of the Grand Dutchy, exercising regal powers in the different governments or provinces, somewhat on the plan of the petty sovereignties in Germany. At a very remote period, all of the country beyond Poland was under the Tartar authority, with their capital at Kazan on the Volga, 700 miles beyond Moscow. The religion of that day was Mahomedan, and it was not until some 800 years ago that the Greek religion was introduced into Russia, by the baptism of the Grand Dutchess Olga, at Constantinople. Peter, by the establishment of his Capital on the Baltic, brought his nation, made up of many tribes, into contiguity with Europe, and Russia, thus ceased to be an Asiatic power; Karamzin, her great historian, has described, and Poushkin, her great poet, has sung the ancient heroes of the country—but the story of Russia is little known beyond the days of her first great Lawgivers, in the person of Ivan and Alexis. Napoleon, on witnessing, as he advanced into Russia, the destruction of her resources and the burning of her ancient Capital by the self-sacrificing patriotism of her own subjects, affected to speak of them as the modern Scythians, but at this day the memory of Rostopchin, the Governor of Moscow, is regarded with the veneration due to a National Benefactor. Catherine the II, endeavoured to carry out the system of Peter, and rendered our Patriotic Fathers noble service by her armed neutrality of 1780, and in the war of 1812, the enlightened Alexander placed our country under lasting obligation by the offer of his mediation with Great Britain. Whilst we were struggling as colonies, the Great Peter was founding his city of palaces, and bringing Eastern magnificence into contact with the energy and arts of Europe; and it is a memorable coincidence that when Peter, the Great Northern Light descended below the horizon in 1725, Washington, the Bright Star of the West, arose in 1732, to become, also, the founder of a great nation, and to present to distant ages "an immortal example of true glory," destined to "shine on like the path of the just, more and more, unto the perfect day."

The best history of Russia is that by Karamzin, brought up to the close of Alexander's reign. Interesting histories of the War with Napoleon have been written by Boulou and Danilevsky. Bell's history is chiefly an epitome of Karamzin. The most impartial account of travels in that Empire is by Elliott, an Englishman—also, in letters from the Baltic, by an English lady—in travels by Kohl, a German, and in lectures by our own excellent Dr. Baird.

The Greek is the religion of Russia. Of the six millions of subjects, upwards of forty millions are of the National faith. The Emperor stands in the same relation to the Greek, as the Pope does to the Romish church. Until Peter assumed to himself all ecclesiastical, as well as political power, the Head of the church was called the Patriarch, with Archimandrites, Metropolitans, and Bishops. I refer to an article published in the Presbyterian Herald, at Louisville, about the first of January last, as showing a comparison between the doctrines held in the Eastern, or Greek, and the Western, or Romish church. All Protestants will recognize the Greek articles as a cord more nearly with their own; whilst the Emperor treats the Romish as not orthodox. The forms in the Greek service are even more imposing than those in the Romish, and the Fete days are equally numerous. The period of Lent is kept with great strictness, especially during the first and last week, and the festivities in the Carnaval are as boisterous. The ceremonies on Easter morning are peculiar, and partake largely of the courtesy belonging to eastern manners. To be a witness of 500 Russian men kissing each other in the streets on that day, might, perhaps, be a compensation to some tastes for a trip to that distant region.

There are no seats in a Greek church—all the worshippers stand up, and during particular parts of the service by the priests, the people cross themselves and bow—which is repeated from time to time, when some more solemn occasion leads them to kneel down and place their foreheads on the floor. They are coming in and going out during the two hours service. None but vocal music is employed, and this is rendered solemn and touching from a choir of 20 or 30 boys, from 8 to 20 years of age; each making one note. The priest usually reads with his back to the congregation, and a part of the service is performed inside of a partition of lattice work, perhaps like the inner veil of the Temple. While the Emperor is jealous of proselytes being made from his own church, and all officers under the Government are required to take the sacrament once a year in some church, his policy is above all praise in allowing freedom of conscience and of public worship by every sect, from Catholics, Jews and Mohammedans, to every denomination of Protestantism; and it is a fact creditable to the liberality of a Monarch possessing unlimited power in Church and State, that during my residence in Russia, four, if

not more, of his principal Ministers, General Count Klein Michel, Minister of Ways & Communications, Count Cancrin, Minister of Finance, Count Nesselrode, Chancellor of the Empire, and Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and General Count Benkendorf, Chief of the Military Staff, and of the Secret Police, were all Protestants, and among the ablest men in his Cabinet.

(To be continued.)

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—N. SHIELDS, PROPRIETOR.

Reported up to 7 o'clock last night.

John Sanders, Woodford; A. L. Wallace, Danville; W. L. Wallace, Danville; Judge Robertson, Fayette; Wm. Lockwood, Cinc.; W. Walker, Louisville; B. Anthony, Cin.; J. O'Bannan, Shelby; N. Barbeck, New York; J. H. Hughes, Boone Co.; A. E. Hughes, Kenton; W. Craig, Danville; Miss Craig, do; Miss McConnell, Cin.; Miss V. Neet, Woodford; W. T. Craig, Danville; J. J. Craig, Danville; J. Cornell, Jr., Trimble co.; J. H. Wheeler, Louisville; A. Julian, Frankfort; Thos. Harper, do; Col. McIntosh, and lady and daughter, Danville; Phil. Smith, Scott; J. Johnson, Shelbyville, la.; Miss Johnson, do; Col. B. S. Field, Richmond, Va.; E. Owings, Garrard; Isaac Gray, Princeton; A. F. Shepard, Georgetown; John Parker, Boyle co.; J. Harper, Indiana.

WEISIGER HOUSE—T. S. THEOBALD, PROPRIETOR.

T. H. Bradford, Georgetown; C. E. Marshall, Henry co.; S. Key, Mason co.; T. A. Curran, Harrison co.; S. D. McCullough, Lexington; W. H. Curran, Harrison county; W. T. V. Bradford, Georgetown; John McClellan, and Sons, Georgetown; G. W. Keene, Texas; T. J. Bean, John W. Gatewood, and Mr. Bennett, Lexington; C. B. Cotton, Danville; John H. Botts, Fleming county; Joseph Porter, Versailles; Ed. Waller, Lexington; J. E. Parson, J. T. Dickeson, and S. Robinson, Bacon, Franklin county; Geo. Beatty, K. M. I., Dr. W. B. Morris, H. L. Morris, Franklin county; A. S. Jenkins, Elizabethtown; J. Hall, Paris; J. H. White, Cynthiana; R. Payne, Locust Grove, Ky.; M. C. Johnson, Lexington; R. Thompson, Woodford co.; E. D. Darlington, Pittsburgh; Hon. R. Wickliffe, Lexington; Jas. Woolfolk and Lady, Woodford co.; E. H. McKay, Bloomfield; R. A. Dudley, Lexington; J. Cunningham, J. Stonestreet, Clark county; W. Baughton, J. T. Connare, J. C. Wilmore, Louisa.

THE FRANKFORT ATHENEUM,

Will meet this evening at 6½ o'clock, and the following question will be discussed by some distinguished gentlemen. "Would it be just and consistent with sound policy for the President of the U. States to make it a *sine qua non* of peace in a treaty with Mexico that liberty of conscience and opinion upon religious subjects should be guaranteed to American people in her territory?"

R. RODES. Sec'y.

Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1848.

A COUNTY MEETING.

The friends of GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR in Franklin county, are requested to meet at the Court House in Frankfort on the 15th day of this month, (being the third Monday,) for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent them in the Taylor Convention to be held in Frankfort on the 22d of February next.

This call is made without regard to party, but all who are anxious to see the Government administered in accordance with the views and plan of Washington, are earnestly requested to attend.

January 3, 1848.

COLONIZATION NOTICE.

Colonization Society.—The Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Colonization Society, will be held in Frankfort, Kentucky on the 20th of January, 1848, at 7 o'clock, P.M. John A. McClung, Esq., of Mason county, will address the meeting. The friends of the cause are respectfully invited to attend. The papers published in the State will please publish this notice.

H. WINGATE, Sec. Ken. Col. Soc.

THE ALLEGHANIANS



